

## FARM FOR PETTY OFFENDERS.

Petty offenders in Los Angeles will hereafter contribute their mite toward reducing the cost of living. The city has adopted for them the slogan of "back to the land." Los Angeles has bought a suburban farm, and petty offenders will there work out their salvation instead of lying idly and unprofitably in the city jail. There are several good points about this plan. It ought to relieve the taxpayer from giving support to worthless idlers. At the same time it will probably put a curb upon the inclination now manifested by the hobo class to seek cheap food and lodging at the expense of the city through the committing of some petty offense. Should each offender of this sort be required to work his way, he might decide to embrace free instead of forced labor. The suburban farm, too, will probably do something for the petty offender, especially if his trouble is due to some phase of alcoholism. Fresh air and sanitary surroundings with healthful activity might serve as a kind of liquor cure, says St. Paul Dispatch. Who knows but it might be a means of training agricultural labor so much needed in rural communities?

Two big steamers that ply between New York and Boston have given what is regarded as a thorough test of the efficiency of oil as fuel, and the result seems to be accepted as conclusive in favor of oil as against coal. It is announced that coal will be no longer used on these vessels, and it is believed the gain in cleanliness, convenience and in other respects will be marked. This decision, added to the growing preference for oil fuel in out own and other navies, may indicate a complete revolution in the method of generating steam on ships.

Americans, Britons and Frenchmen are taking the lead in aeroplane work. For a long time Britons seemed hopelessly in the rear, but Captain Rolls' feat in flying across the channel and back has restored John Bull's self-respect. Now Rochester holds his breath. Doctor Greene with a determination to fly from Rochester to Toronto this month if Doctor Greene performs this feat, he will make the record for long flight across water, and so bring new laurels to America.

The fact that the new battleship Florida had to be launched with propeller and rudder in place, and a large part of her armor plating bolted, to her lower sides, because the drydock at Brooklyn is too short to receive her for work below the water line, calls attention to a problem that has been troubling navy builders who are bent on keeping up with the procession. Big ships must have docks to match or there will be double trouble when injuries are suffered below light water mark.

Now that one educational institution has demonstrated that a cigar can be made to afford a continuous smoke for one hour and twenty-five minutes, another should institute scientific tests of the maximum duration of a schooner of beer. Thus original research will bring light into the great issues of everyday life.

Aeronaut Farman's disaster near Chalons sur Marne, France, where his aeroplane plant and dirigible balloon sheds were blown away by a tornado, was a demonstration of the power of the main element with which aeronauts have to contend, when it is aroused and comes on with the proper twist.

A Pennsylvania mail carrier delivered to himself a letter announcing that he had been left a fortune. Much as they may try, the other mail carriers can hardly imitate him in this.

Supervision of the sale of drugs and chemicals will yet reach a point where the tinseltown is the only resource of men who insist on taking risks of self poisoning.

The flying machine experts can evidently beat an average express train in fair weather, over any distance up to 125 miles, or perhaps 150 miles, or even 175.

That Harvard student who lives on one dollar a week may subsist by looking at the cheaper cuts through a microscope.

A Pennsylvania judge decides that a woman is not compelled to live with her mother-in-law. When some court decides that about a man, we shall be glad to have equality of the sexes.

Noah Carpenter of Connecticut insists that he has rheumatism in his wooden leg. Mr. Carpenter should make himself a new one.

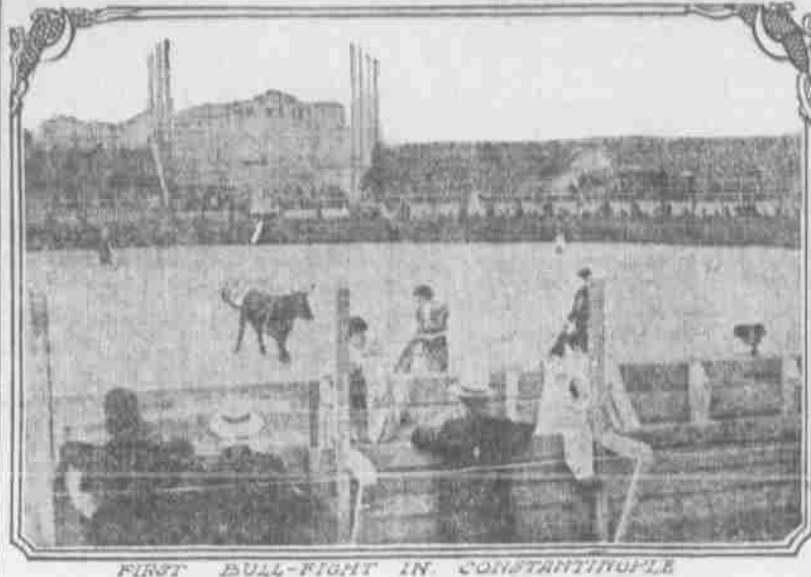
There are women who can boil cabbage for dinner and still retain the respect of their neighbors.

That aeroplane race between Chicago and New York will be a great contest, but wait until the aviators get to fitting all the way around the globe!

The cold storage people may be interested to learn that food 3,000 years old has been discovered in an Egyptian tomb.

A physician tells us that fasting will cure baldness. Fasting is good for more and more diseases every day.

## TURKS WITNESS SPANISH SPORT



FIRST BULL-FIGHT IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The great sport of the Spanish people, bull fighting, was introduced to the Turks in Constantinople the other day, but the subjects of the sultan did not take kindly to it, as is proved by the emptiness of the grand stand, shown by the accompanying photograph. There were many protests against the granting of a concession for the holding of bull-fights in the Turkish metropolis, but all were vain.

## LESSON IN FARMING

## Thirty Tons of French Garden to Be Transported.

Plants Undisturbed While Earth Surrounding Them Is Removed From Reading to Birmingham Farm Demonstration.

London.—Some thirty tons of French garden, heavy with plants as well as "golden soil," are being removed from Reading to Birmingham.

The garden, which stood in a corner of Messrs. Sutton's trial ground at Reading, is the best educational model yet seen. In its new site in Warley park, close to the bandstand, it will cover a strip 150 feet in length, and a good three days' work will be spent in setting it up and so to speak, naturalizing it. The garden will be opened by the lord mayor and lady mayoress of Birmingham, who were originally interested in the scheme by Mr. Chance—like his cousin, Sir Joseph Chance, one of Birmingham's notable benefactors.

The model is described as "educational," designed to "demonstrate the continental system of intensive cultivation," and as a demonstration it is not less charming than it is educational.

Everything is to be transferred just as it is, and not one plant of the many thousands will be disturbed. The frames and cloches and open patches of ground are to demonstrate the growth and progress of French gardening as well as the results; and for this reason all the spectators will follow one path in one direction, so that they may pass with the explanatory lecturer, as it were, from February to November.

First, they will see a bed in the making, one part pit, one part heaped manure, one part completed with soil and frame. Next comes a row of frames in which three crops are growing, check by row—lettuce, carrots and radishes. This is succeeded by a row in which four crops are growing together, the fourth being cauliflower.

From the frames you pass to the cloches under which the seed is first sown, making a close green mat. Next are the cloches where the seedlings are pricked out at even distances, showing how the cloches feed the frames. At this stage the first part of the year is completed. The succeeding beds and frames illustrate how the soil is used yet again for the later part of the year.

This is perhaps the most novel and interesting part of the demonstration. The variety is most striking. One of the late beds is filled with cabbages, between which again is a double crop of radish and endive. These cabbages,

## Will Buy American Cattle

Slaughter Houses Be Erected at Smithfield and Importation of Meat Discontinued.

London.—To encourage the importation of American cattle into England, the city of London corporation has a big scheme on hand. It is proposed to construct a huge slaughter house and cold storage plant in connection with the Metropolitan meat market at Smithfield.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent on the scheme, and when they are completed the buildings will constitute one of the finest establishments of their kind in the world. They will be equipped with all the latest appliances and are expected to create a revolution in the importation of cattle into this country.

## Dead From Lack of Sleep

Russian Lives Six Years After Fracturing Skull in Railroad Accident.

St. Petersburg.—A puzzle to physicians was M. Petronovitch, a lawyer who died a few days ago at Nikolaevsk. M. Petronovitch had hardly enjoyed a wink of sleep since he fractured his skull six years ago in a train collision.

For some weeks he was at the brink of death, but his strong constitution triumphed and he recovered and was discharged as cured from the hospital. A curious phenomenon then manifested itself. He found he could not sleep, but that did not worry him, as he did not feel the need of it. After a while, however, he began to be uneasy under the strain of this unbroken wakefulness. The strongest soporifics had no effect on him. They made him ill but did not bring sleep. For weeks at a time he never closed eyes. Then he would drop off into

though they have only been in the ground six weeks are already as big as cabbages which were planted last November. Five months have been saved.

Other frames and cloches contain peas which are already in pod, strawberries which are just ripe, tomatoes in flower, and melons just beginning to set.

## SNAKES CHANGE MAN'S VIEWS

Pennsylvania Farmer Puts His Hand Into Nest of Copperheads and Stops His Grumbling.

York, Pa.—Farmer William Tracey changed his notions about the weather when he reached into a nest of six copperhead snakes in removing an old stone fence, in Dover township, and promptly resigned from the Knockers' club.

Before the adventure of his hand Farmer Tracey's remarks at the East-mount village store were those of a weather pessimist. He opined that it was unreasonably cool and that crops would suffer if a hot wave did not soon come along.

However, if that particular hot wave for which Tracey hankered had been there when he put his hand into the copperheads' nest, it is probable they would have been active enough to have made Tracey the hero of a different sort of reception. As it was, the six snakes were too sluggish from the chill to move with their summer alacrity.

## City Owns Pigs and Pianos

Inventory Being Prepared in Cleveland Lists Everything From Canary to Elephant.

Cleveland, O.—The task of preparing an inventory of every bit of property, movable and otherwise, owned by the city of Cleveland, is now drawing to a close. Twelve hundred typewritten pages in the office of Department Examiner Brown, at the city hall, show a complete list of everything that the city of Cleveland owns from office blotter to reservoirs, and from lead pencil to Minnie, the Brookside zoo elephant.

The work, so far as it has progressed, reveals the fact that Cleveland owns at least three pianos and two organs, six canary birds, 77 pigs, 232 chickens, 69 cows, several barber chairs and a number of razors, and only the general schedule for two departments out of a total of 200, has been completed. There are 129 rocking chairs at the City hospital and 118 at the infirmary.

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There are already two great slaughter yards in this country—at Birkenhead and Deptford, near London—but their capacity is not equal to the demand which any considerable increase in the importation of live American cattle would make upon them.

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## LOVE MEASURED BY MACHINE

It Will Be Patented by Man Who Declares That It Records Psychological Attractiveness.

San Francisco.—A mechanical arrangement which he terms a "love machine," and which he declares will measure the strength of human affection—between lovers, friends or relatives—which will correctly tabulate the amount of resistant will power of any individual, and which will also tell to an infinitesimal fraction the amount of psychological attractiveness exerted over a person by another—has been invented by Charles Trudow, a mechanic, who lives on Jones avenue, Elmhurst. Trudow has applied for letters patent upon his contrivance and is seeking capital with which to start a "love machine" factory.

The machine is termed a "psychograph" by Trudow. Its powers are such that the human emotion termed love is drawn into it when two persons grip a pair of handles, not unlike those of an ordinary electric battery. A dial which connects a contrivance of springs and wires registers the amount of affection the two persons who grip the handles have for each other. If there is no love between them the dial hand remains motionless. According to tests by Trudow its only fault is that it cannot tell the full amount of love between some extra affectionate couples. The machine will not measure the affections of two men—the dial hand remaining motionless, as is the case when there is no love between men and women.

## GAS PIPE ITS OWN PLUMBER

When Fire Came From Leak a Lead Jacket Plugged the Hole—Explanation Is Simple.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chance sometimes works overtime to produce very insignificant results, and, as an example, here's the story of a fire in the joint basement below the Economy Furniture company, 313 Main street, and a pawnshop owned by G. A. Stevens at 313½ Main street. A lead jacketed pipe runs through the floor of pawnshop to a steam radiator above. A space near the pipe was left when the plumbing was done. Directly below the hole is a gas pipe.

Now, at exactly two minutes of 11 o'clock in the morning, George A. Stevens, Jr., who clerks in the pawnshop, dropped a lighted cigarette through this hole; at the same second the gas discovered a small leak in the pipe and ventured out. The cigarette set fire to the gas and in a few moments a little blue flame was scorching the floor of the pawnshop. By the time several fire companies arrived the fire was extinguished and the gas pipe leaked no more.

Now, here's the explanation: The flame had melted the lead jacket about the steam pipe, the lead had dripped down on the gas pipe and the leak was plugged.

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## THE COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA

BY ALFRED H. BROOKS

HERE are two known areas of high grade coal—the Bering river field, in the Controller bay region, and the Matanuska field, north of Cook inlet. The Bering river field, lying about 25 miles from tidewater at Controller bay, embraces 26.4 square miles

underlaid by anthracite and 20.2 square miles underlaid by bituminous coal. The coal bearing rocks trend to the northeast into the unsurveyed high ranges, and it is quite possible that there may be an extension of the coal fields in this direction.

Coal beds varying from 6 to 20 feet in thickness are exposed in this region, with some local swellings, giving a much higher maximum thickness. In quality the coals vary from an anthracite, with 84 per cent. of fixed carbon, to a semi-bituminous, with 74 per cent. of fixed carbon, and include some varieties that will coke. There has been much prospecting of these coals, but in the absence of railways no mines have been developed, though a small output from one bed has been taken to the coast in barges.

The Matanuska coal field lies about 25 miles from the tidewater, however, the a northerly embayment of Cook inlet. As Cook inlet is frozen during the winter, however the distance to an open seaport must be measured to Resurrection bay, on the east side of Kenai peninsula, about 150 miles from the coal fields.

The known commercially valuable coals of the Matanuska field vary in quality from a sub-bituminous to a semi-bituminous, with some anthracite, and are included in folded and faulted Tertiary (Eocene) shales, sandstones, and some conglomerates, aggregating 2,000 feet in thickness.

The coal beds vary from 5 to 35 feet in thickness, and the total area known to be underlain by coal aggregates 46½ square miles. However, as much of the field is covered by gravels and none of it has been surveyed in detail, the coal bearing area may be much larger. The total area of what may prove to be coal bearing rocks is approximately 900 square miles. Up to the present time there has been no means of transporting this coal to market, so that no mining has been done, but many beds have been opened in prospecting.

The anthracite from Matanuska and Bering rivers has no equivalent on the Pacific coast, and it compares favorably with the Pennsylvania anthracite. It ought to be put into the San Francisco and other Pacific coast markets at a cost far below that of eastern coal, in which case it should have no difficulty in entirely supplanting the latter.

The Bering river semi-anthracite and part of the semi-bituminous coal from Matanuska is also better than anything that is being mined in the west. These coals are the equivalent of the Pocahontas, New River, and Georges Creek coals of the east, and are eminently adapted for use on warships and for other purposes for which a high grade, pure, "smokeless" steaming coal is required, and for these purposes will command a considerably higher price than any coal now being mined on the Pacific coast, or if offered at equal prices, should readily drive the latter from the market.

Part of these coals will produce an excellent quality of coke—better, in fact (except possibly in content of phosphorus, regarding which no data are available), than coke which can be produced from any of the Washington or Vancouver island coals, and equal to the coke from Crow's Nest pass.

If an important smelter industry grows up in Alaska, as now seems possible, the Alaska coals should have the advantage, both of quality and of transportation.

Mining developments in the Bering river coal fields of the Controller bay region and in the Matanuska coal fields of the Cook inlet region have been practically confined to surveys for patents, assessment work, and trail building. The most important features are connected with the problem of railway construction.

No patents for coal land have yet been granted.

The value of these high grade fuels of Alaska probably exceeds that of the gold deposits, and the exploitation of these coal fields is of the greatest importance to the entire western seaboard of the continent. These coals will furnish not only the high grade steam coals needed for various industries, but also the coke for metallurgical enterprises. If the iron ores of the territory prove valuable, the west coast may yet be supplied from this source with the raw materials for the manufacture of iron and steel. In any event, the copper smelters can be provided with coke of a high grade.

The coals from other known Alaska fields than these are so situated or are of such quality that they can find markets only where excessive rates



NARROW SHELF BLASTED OUT FOR RAILROAD

on outside coals give them an advantage; that is, their markets must be local and probably small. These lignite and lower grade bituminous coals have a wide distribution in Alaska, and some of them will have great value to local industries.

Peat is very widely distributed in Alaska, having been found in nearly every part of the territory. The climatic conditions, as well as those of plant life, in the central and northern part of the territory, seem especially favorable for the accumulation of peat. Everywhere the soil is clothed with a dense growth of moss and other small plants, and the frozen condition of the subsoil and the shortness of the summer season prevent decay.

Alaska contains a large variety of mineral deposits, and these, especially gold and coal, are widely distributed. The auriferous gravels are scattered over a very large area, but much of it is unprospected. There are some large auriferous lode mines in southeastern Alaska and promising lode prospects in other parts of the territory.

Copper mining has been done in two widely separated coastal districts. Very promising deposits of copper ore occur in two inland belts which are undeveloped because they are not yet accessible by rail, and copper prospects have been found elsewhere in the territory.

Tin, marble, gypsum and petroleum have been produced from Alaskan deposits; iron and other minerals probably have future commercial value.

Mining began about 1850 and progressed slowly for nearly two decades, since which advancement has been very rapid. Much of the Pacific seaboard, with its cheap transportation, strong relief, abundant water power and timber, and equable climate, is most favorable to low costs of mining. These conditions have resulted in the development of one of the largest low grade gold mining enterprises in the world, as well as some others of considerable magnitude. They have also favored the successful exploitation of comparatively low grade copper ores, even at the low market value of the metal during the past year.

Though placer mining has been carried on in Alaska for nearly 30 years, it has been chiefly by the crude methods of the pioneer that more than \$100,000,000 worth of gold has been won from the auriferous gravels. The modern epoch of placer mining, with labor saving machinery, has only just begun, and the field in which such methods are used is capable of much expansion. Though the future discovery of bonanzas, such as have made Alaska famous in the past, cannot be predicted, it is certain that the possibilities of new finds are far from being exhausted, and that there are hundreds of creeks known to be auriferous which may yield gold in commercial quantities when means are found to reduce the present cost of operation.

The inland copper districts await the railway transportation, which will not only lead to the development of known deposits, but also stimulate further search for ore bodies. Such developments of a lode mining industry will give a larger permanent population—at present Alaska's greatest need.

A full development of the mining industry is possible only by the improvement of the transportation facilities. At least one railway must be built to the Yukon gold fields, and the inland copper lode districts and coal fields must be connected with Pacific ports that are open throughout the year. Then, and not until then, can Alaska's mining industry be developed to the extent warranted by her known mineral wealth.

The total value of the mineral production of the territory since productive mining began, in 1850, exceeds \$147,000,000.

The known mineral wealth of inland Alaska is embraced in the two copper bearing belts of Copper river, lying 100 to 300 miles from tidewater; the Bering river coal fields, 25 miles from the coast of Controller bay and 100 miles from a good harbor on Prince William sound; the Matanuska coal fields, 150 miles from an ice-free port on the Pacific, and the Yukon placers, from 400 to 600 miles by feasible railway routes from the Pacific tidewater by high, snow-covered ranges, broken, however, by several river valleys.

The full development of the mineral wealth of inland Alaska must await improvement in means of communication, which will need to be of a very radical character.

Thanks to the Alaska road commission, and in a lesser degree to local enterprise, much has been accomplished in the way of road and trail building. Much, however, remains to be done, for in this territory, embracing nearly 600,000 square miles, there are only 542 miles of wagon road, 397 of sled road, and 255 of trail. The central service of ocean vessels and the river transportation systems of the Yukon and its tributaries are being much improved. In addition to this, steamboats have been placed on Copper and Sushitna rivers. Local transportation facilities have also been greatly bettered by short lines of railway, such as those at the White pass, at Fairbanks, in Seward peninsula, and the Copper River railway, which now extends from Cordova for about 70 miles inland.

All these improvements in means of communication, together with the military telegraph lines, wireless stations, and long distance telephone systems, have done much to advance the mining industry. They can, however, be regarded only as supplementary to a system of railways, which alone can make available the mineral wealth of extensive areas. In fact, they serve to emphasize the inadequacy of the existing transportation systems. The industrial demands for better communication can be met only by railways which shall connect the mineral deposits with open ports on the Pacific seaboard.

The Mecca of the Fat.

Marienbad is a place of special interest to English people, for King Edward had deserted Homburg, where for so many years he did his summer cure, and every August saw him installed in the Church square at Marienbad and prepared to follow out the somewhat severe regime of the place. Twenty years ago this famous watering place was scarcely known to foreign people, although it is nearly a century since it was visited by so great a man as Goethe. The springs are owned by the Abbey of Tepl, a large monastery some miles away, and the good brothers evidently did not understand the art of advertisement, for the place remained practically unknown outside German-speaking countries until recent times. But doctors began to find out how useful its waters were to the man who loved his dinner and to the lady whose figure had lost its lines, and nowadays it has become the Mecca of the fat. Wide World Magazine.

derivatives who were beheaded 200 years ago for a great theft. After the decapitation each body tucked its head under its arm and walked into the mosque. So those derivatives are worshipped as saints to this day.

International Courtship.

"I think the duke must be really in love. He displays signs of jealousy at times."

"Toward whom?"

"Toward anyone who wants to know how much money father has."

## GREAT MOSQUE IN SERAJEVO

Where Emperor Francis Joseph Recently Received the Homage of His Mohammedan Subjects.

Mohammedan subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Francis Joseph have been paying homage to him at the great Begova mosque in Sarajevo. This is the largest mosque in Europe, after those of Constantinople and Selim's mosque in Adrianople. In its courtyard stands an old stone, across the top of which there is a groove precisely the length of a Turkish ell. Tradition says that a pasha placed it there to checkmate the local merchants' habitual use of false measures in defiance of the express commandment of the Koran. But another of Sarajevo's hundred mosques has a much better legend. Before this may be seen the tombs of the seven holy

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